

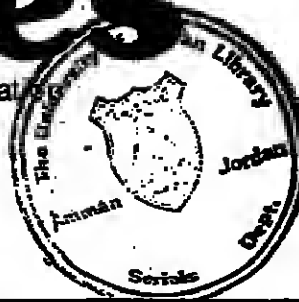
Assad sends message to Qadhafi

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam left Damascus Sunday with a message from President Hafez Al Assad to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported. It said the message dealt with results of the Arab summit conference at Fez, Morocco, which ended early on Friday. Earlier Sunday, it was announced that Col. Qadhafi, who had boycotted the Fez summit, had a telephone conversation Saturday night with President Assad on various aspects of the Middle East situation. Libya was the only member of the 22-state Arab League to refuse to attend the Fez summit, which endorsed a Middle East peace plan widely seen as implicitly acknowledging Israel's right to exist. Libya has described the plan as "high treason," and said it wanted to completely dissociate itself with it.

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Israel tries to block Pope-Arafat meeting

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israel is attempting to prevent a proposed meeting between Pope John Paul II and Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Israeli officials said Sunday. Mr. Arafat is to visit Rome starting Wednesday to represent the PLO at the annual conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and he may have his first meeting with the pontiff during the week. The Israeli officials, demanding anonymity during a delicate diplomatic situation with the Vatican, did not say how Israel would try to prevent the meeting. Israel has protested previous contacts between the Vatican and the PLO.

Nott in Jeddah

JEDDAH (A.P.) — British Defence Secretary John Nott arrived Sunday for talks on the situation in the Gulf area and bilateral relations. Mr. Nott arrived from Kuwait, where he held similar discussions. The British defence secretary was accompanied by an official reception at Jeddah airport, complete with a guard of honour by his Saudi Arabian counterpart Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. Officials declined comment on reports published in Gulf newspapers that Mr. Nott would discuss a \$580 million deal with the Saudi Arabian air force.

U.N. chief leaves Soviet Union

MOSCOW (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar left the Soviet Union Sunday after a five-day visit which included talks with President Leonid Brezhnev. TASS news agency said Mr. Perez de Cuellar had flown from Leningrad, where he spent the past two days on an official visit.

38 killed in Swiss bus-train collision

PFÄFFIKON, Switzerland (R) — Thirty-eight West German tourists were killed Sunday in a level-crossing collision between their bus and a local train, Zurich canton police said. Eyewitnesses said the crossing gates were open when the bus, from Boedingen near Stuttgart, was hit by the train and smashed into several sections. The impact threw passengers and parts of the bus into maize fields on either side of the tracks. The front of the bus burst into flames, setting alight a nearby booth used by the crossing guard. Police said the accident, on the outskirts of the village of Pfäffikon 18 kilometres east of Zurich, left nine people injured.

Typhoon Judy hits central Japan

TOKYO (R) — Eight people were killed and 15 reported missing in widespread flooding and landslides Sunday when Typhoon Judy hit central Japan, police said. The victims included three people buried in separate landslides and a fireman drowned in a river while helping reinforce an embankment. The typhoon was expected to reach the densely populated Tokyo area about midnight, weathermen said. With winds up to 108 kilometres an hour, Typhoon Judy has already brought heavy rain, flooding more than 40,000 houses in Tokyo.

Pakistani weather rocket explodes

KARACHI (R) — A Pakistani weather rocket exploded during a test last week, injuring three scientists and two technicians, authoritative sources said Sunday. The sources said the eight-metre rocket exploded during tests on its fuel system in a laboratory at a rocket firing site about 80 kilometres west of Karachi, damaging several buildings. No official statement has been issued about the explosion, which the sources said occurred last Thursday, but the incident has been reported by several local newspapers. The rocket was being tested by scientists of Pakistan's Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO).

Iraq prepares new peace proposals to end Gulf war

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi government has prepared a new peace initiative to settle the Iran-Iraq dispute and end the war between the two countries immediately, the deputy chairman of the Arab and International Committee at the Iraqi National Council Sa'd Qassim Hammoudi told the Baghdad correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. Mr. Hammoudi said the Iraqi initiative calls for the immediate halt of military operations by both Iran and Iraq as well as resolving pending problems between the two countries on the basis of securing the unity, sovereignty, independence, safety and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of the two countries.

Mr. Hammoudi added that the Iraqi initiative is based on United Nations resolutions and will be submitted to the Inter-

Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference scheduled to begin in Rome on Sunday. The Iraqi National Council has consulted Arab and other countries regarding the initiative and received positive replies from these countries. "It can be said that there is an Arab and international unanimity on the Iraqi initiative" and it is expected to be approved by the conference, he said.

Mr. Hammoudi said the Iraqi government has asked the general secretariat of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) to adopt the Iraqi peace initiative and submit it to the IPU conference as a unified Arab initiative.

He said his delegation will have intensive talks with the Arab parliamentary delegations on adopting the plan as a joint Arab initiative to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Talhouni off to IPU meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni left Amman on Sunday for Rome at the head of a delegation to attend the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference, which will begin on Sept. 13.

The delegation includes Upper House of Parliament members Anastas Hanania, Abdul Rahman Khalifeh, Ali Al Hindawi and Ahmad Al Khalil.

Speaker Talhouni said the 10-day conference will discuss the Middle East issues and the Israeli aggression on Lebanon as well as disarmament and other international issues. Elections for the executive committee of the union will take place during the conference. Coordination among the Arab parliamentary delegations will take place before discussing the topics involving the Arab World, Mr. Talhouni said.

Najah University teachers' group rejects Israeli demand

TEL AVIV (R) — A group of 28 foreign professors at a Palestinian university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank have refused to sign a statement promising not to support Palestinian organisations.

The professors at Al Najah University near Nablus said they would defy an Israeli demand that they sign the statement as part of their work permit applications.

The 28 professors are from Britain, Belgium, the United States, Canada and Arab countries. Israel is demanding that foreign

teachers and students at Palestinian universities in the West Bank promise in writing "to desist from taking any action and from rendering any services which are likely to help and support directly or indirectly" the Palestine Liberation Organisation or other Palestinian organisations.

The three Palestinian universities in the West Bank have been a focus for Palestinian nationalism and the sites of frequent demonstrations against Israeli occupation.

Police recover 46 bodies from U.S. helicopter crash

MANNEHEIM, West Germany (R) — Police said they had recovered 46 bodies Sunday from the wreckage of a U.S. military helicopter that crashed and exploded on a motorway near Mannheim airport Saturday.

A police spokesman said two cameramen from the American Forces Broadcasting Network (AFB) had been aboard when the Boeing CH-47 Chinook helicopter crashed, killing 38 civilian parachutists and six U.S. servicemen.

U.S. army headquarters in Heidelberg said the six U.S. soldiers included an army officer from Heidelberg, who was also a sports parachutist, and five crew from Coleman Barracks, north of Mannheim. One of the crew had joined the group despite being off duty, a spokeswoman said.

Police said the final civilian death toll included 23 members of the club Parachutiste de Toulon, France, nine Britons from the Swansea Skydivers Club, and six West Germans from Mannheim. Four women were among the dead.

Toulon and Swansea are twi-

nished with Mannheim. Earlier city police chief Will Menz told reporters 45 people were thought to have died. The helicopter crashed shortly after taking off for an international air show marking the city's 375th anniversary.

A police spokesman said a second check list compiled just before take off had included the ninth Briton, who was thought to have been the leader of the Swansea club.

Mr. Menz had put the number of crew at four, although reports Saturday had spoken of five. Full identification of the bodies would take some time, the police spokesman said.

Officials said the crash was the worst helicopter disaster in West German aviation history.

A formation display by the parachutists was to have been the highlight of the air show which was cancelled immediately after the accident.

Mr. Menz said the mayor of Toulon, Maurice Arrecks, arrived in Mannheim earlier Sunday to help identify the dead and arrange for the bodies to be returned to France.

1 killed, 3 injured in Tehran bomb

LONDON (R) — One person was killed and three people were wounded in central Tehran Sunday in the third blast in the Iranian capital in a week, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

The blast, from a concussion bomb, brought the number of people killed in bomb attacks in Tehran since last Monday to 21, the agency said in a dispatch received in London.

The bomb, was discovered in a package in a telephone booth in Enqelab Square, in west central Tehran, by a passer-by and it exploded when the man tried to defuse it, the agency added.

Twenty people were killed and

100 injured on Monday when a car bomb exploded in southern Tehran during the rush hour. Three people were wounded on Thursday when a second bomb exploded in central Tehran.

The agency, quoting police and revolutionary committee sources, said monarchists and the left-wing Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organisation were among groups suspected of planting the bombs.

The Mujahadeen, an underground opposition group, has previously denied involvement in bomb attacks against civilians.

In Paris, a Mujahadeen spokesman said the daughter and son-in-law of Iranian member of

Tel Aviv warns Damascus against deployment in Lebanon

Israeli planes again attack Syrian missiles

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli planes attacked a Syrian anti-aircraft missile site in Lebanon Sunday for the third time in less than a week as clashes were reported along nearby ceasefire lines.

A military spokesman said the raid destroyed a mobile SAM-9 missile launching vehicle 10 kilometres east of Bhamdoun on the main Beirut-Damascus highway. All the planes returned safely to base, he said.

Similar installations were knocked out in the same area on Wednesday and Thursday, and Israeli leaders Sunday repeated warnings that they would not allow the deployment of Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

The latest raid came shortly after the military spokesman reported that three Israeli soldiers were killed in a rocket attack in eastern Lebanon on Friday.

He said a fourth man was wounded when a hazooka rocket was fired at an Israeli patrol north of the village of Aamniq in the Bekaa Valley, only a few kilometres from the targets of the Israeli air raids.

The spokesman said the planes attacked a mobile launching vehicle in the eastern sector, near the village of Deir Al Baidar, east of Bhamdoun.

It was the third time in less than a week that Israel has destroyed ground-to-air missile installations in Lebanon.

The first attack, last Wednesday, was announced by Prime Minister Menachem Begin as he opened a debate in the Knesset (parliament) on President Reagan's new Middle East peace proposals. He said a newly installed missile battery had been destroyed and warned the Syrians against bringing any additional missiles into Lebanon.

Further raids took place the

next day, with Israel claiming the destruction of four more missile launchers.

Syria admitted the loss of one battery on Wednesday and three on Thursday.

Military sources said Israeli troops in the Bekaa had been put on higher alert following Israeli air raids on Syrian anti-aircraft missile batteries.

Military sources said Israeli forces have been put on the alert in case the Syrians tried to retaliate for the raids.

The spokesman accused Syrian forces and Palestinian fighters operating from behind Syrian lines of repeatedly violating the ceasefire declared before the start of the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut last month.

He gave no details, but military sources said Israeli positions along the ceasefire line had come under fire during the weekend and the fire had been returned.

The Israeli cabinet discussed the situation at its regular meeting Sunday and afterwards an official source said Israel would not tolerate any more such incidents.

The source said Syria had ignored several warnings about ceasefire violations, and added: "We are determined that it cannot go on this way. Israel will not tolerate a war of attrition because we will not let it develop."

The source said diplomatic moves to resolve the conflict had failed and the government now considered the situation in the Bekaa as serious.

Tension has been running high since eight Israeli soldiers were seized in eastern Lebanon just

over a week ago. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said it was holding them, but Israel held Syria responsible and demanded their return.

Added urgency

The latest reported incident added urgency to diplomatic efforts to resolve the issue of Syrian and Palestinian forces still in Lebanon.

Israel has said its troops will remain until these forces have left the country.

According to Israeli military estimates, there are three Syrian divisions in Lebanon backed by 1,200 tanks and a fourth just across the border in Syria with 300 tanks. They have also deployed about 500 cannons in the area.

In addition there are several thousand Palestinian fighters in the Bekaa and around Tripoli in northern Lebanon, according to the Israelis.

Lt.-Gen. Rafael Eitan, the Israeli chief of staff, said on Friday that Syria had not brought reinforcements into the Bekaa but had been building defensive fortifications.

Gen. Eitan told the army radio he believed a major battle in the area was unlikely because the Syrians were aware of Israel's military "superiority".

The official source said the cabinet had reaffirmed Israel's rejection of Arab peace proposals made at a summit in Morocco last week.

The source said Prime Minister Begin had assured the cabinet he would not press ahead with his plans for early elections without the agreement of his coalition partners.

Last week Mr. Begin proposed holding an election next May or June, two years ahead of schedule, to determine whether the public supported his rejection of a recent U.S. peace initiative.

Arafat returns to Tunis from Algeria

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat returned to Tunis Sunday after a visit to Algeria where he said the results of the Arab summit in Morocco seemed positive. Mr. Arafat had gone to Algiers for talks with President Chadli Benjedid after attending the summit in Fez. He moved to Tunis after the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut and is expected in Rome next Wednesday to meet Pope John Paul and Italian President Sandro Pertini. The Algerian Press Service (APS) quoted him as saying the results of the summit seemed positive. Mr. Arafat said President Benjedid had pledged to support Palestine whether it was "attacked or attacking." APS reported.

Fahoum: U.S. role in Beirut was not neutral

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian leader Sunday said the United States was on the side of Israel when special envoy Philip Habib negotiated the agreement for the evacuation of the Palestinian forces from west Beirut.

Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (parliament), told reporters in Damascus that the Palestinians had never declared they wanted to stay permanently in Lebanon but were there only temporarily.

"So the American role in Lebanon was not a neutral role, he said. "It was completely on the side of Israel and against the Palestinians. So I am not satisfied with the mission of Philip Habib in Lebanon."

Mr. Fahoum added: "We are mature enough to have the right to self-determination. We don't want to destroy any country. We don't want to destroy any state. We don't want to throw anybody into the sea, but we are going to resist being thrown into the desert."

Mr. Fahoum said the Palestine National Council, which lobbies between the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Executive Committee and the National Council, would meet in Damascus during the next two weeks to review the evacuation of the fighters from Beirut and the outcome of last week's Arab summit in Fez, Morocco.

Rabat names 7-member Arab mission to U.S.

RABAT (R) — The Moroccan news agency MAP Sunday named the Arab countries participating in a previously announced seven-member mission which will go to the U.S. for talks with U.N. Security Council members and the U.S. government on the Israeli-Arab conflict.

It said that as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the six countries represented on the mission, mandated by last week's 12th Arab summit in the Moroccan city of Fez, would be Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Algeria and

Tunisia.

MAP did not say at what level the seven members of the commission would be represented nor did it give any indication of when it would go to Washington and New York.

At a news conference on Friday, King Hassan II of Morocco said a commission would travel to Washington to see President Reagan to discuss his proposals on the Palestinian problem as well as the Arab peace plan agreed at the Fez summit, which implicitly offers recognition of Israel.

Peres says U.S. plan 'realistic'

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said in a newspaper article Sunday that President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals provided a realistic basis for negotiation and an opportunity to find a peaceful compromise.

Writing in the Washington Post, he said he believed Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 plan "will evoke a response in the Arab World in order to avoid wars and build a peace on the basis of compromise."

Mr. Peres, leader of Israel's Labour Party, said the president had tried to present positive ideas to potential negotiating partners without proposing an "enforced solution".

He said he could not identify fully with Mr. Reagan's plan, but regarded it as a great asset. It was "a most realistic basis for negotiations and for the continuation of the peace process in the Middle East," he added.

S. Arabia to deport 21 Iranians

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia will deport 21 people arrested during a demonstration by Iranian pilgrims in the Islamic holy city of Medina on Friday, the Saudi Press Agency quoted Interior Ministry sources as saying Sunday.

The agency said on Friday that police dispersed thousands of Iranian pilgrims gathered in Medina for a political meeting and seized pictures of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The agency said that no-one was injured in the demonstration, the second in three days involving Iranian pilgrims. Saudi Arabia has warned that pilgrims who brought political propaganda or ideological pictures or publications into the kingdom would be punished and deported.

Last year there were clashes between Saudi police and some of the 75,000 Iranians who made the pilgrimage.

The Iranian news agency IRNA reported Sunday in a dispatch from Medina that the leader of the Iranian pilgrims, Hojatoleslam Mousavi Kho'ini, had sent a note of protest to the Saudi interior minister calling for the immediate release of the pilgrims.

Brandt says Bonn coalition will not last

BONN (R) — The leader of West Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD), ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt, said Sunday he was pessimistic about the survival of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's feuding left-liberal coalition.

Mr. Brandt made his gloomy forecast amid news in the coalition over economic policy and more press reports that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats (FDP) planned to desert Mr. Schmidt in the next two months.

Mr. Schmidt, who was succeeded by Mr. Schmidt as chancellor, said on Hesse Radio: "I am not optimistic about the future of the left-liberal coalition."

He said the SPD, the senior member of the coalition, had a mandate from voters to stay in office until 1984, but added "I fear the train is already slowly moving in the other direction."

Lebanese army, leftist militia clash

BEIRUT (R) — One soldier was killed and 13 were injured when the Lebanese army clashed with a leftist militia group in central Beirut Sunday, a military spokesman quoted by state television said.

Security sources said gunmen from the "Partisans of the Revolution" group resisted an attempt by the army to intervene in a local dispute.

An army armoured car and two vehicles of the French contingent of the international force operating in Beirut were hit by grenades and caught fire, the sources said.

One vehicle loaded with ammunition exploded, sending a column of smoke into the sky close to the Sodeco crossing-point across the divided city.

State-run Beirut Radio said there were casualties, but gave no details. Small-arm fire was continuing hours after the clash began and the Sodeco crossing was closed to traffic.

The fighting appeared to have broken out when a Muslim delegation from west Beirut set out

for east Beirut to pay its respects to rightist President-elect Bashir Gemayel in the mountain town of Bekfaya.

Gummen opened fire in the direction of the convoy and a rocket-propelled grenade exploded in the air, Beirut Radio said.

Since the last Syrian troops and Palestinian fighters left Beirut at the end of August, the Lebanese army and police have been clearing leftist militias off the streets of west Beirut and gradually taking over their positions.

The plan had gone ahead with few hitches until Sunday's clashes. Earlier in the day one person was killed and two were wounded in gunbattles between police and a pro-Syrian group near the city centre, security sources said.

The fighting broke out when the gunmen tried to recover a car confiscated by the police at a roadblock, they added.

French troops to leave soon

The 850-strong French contingent has stayed on alone in Bei-

rut after 800 U.S. Marines and 530 Italian infantrymen pulled out on Friday and Saturday.

France has been under pressure from the Lebanese government to keep the troops in Beirut at least until their one-month mandate runs out on Sept. 21. But French embassy officials said they would probably leave within days.

Muslims and leftists said the Lebanese army could not by itself protect west Beirut from possible infiltration by the Israeli army on the southern outskirts or by rightist Christian militias in east Beirut.

The west Beirut delegation was one of the first to visit the new president from the mainly Muslim sector of the city. The visit followed a meeting Saturday between Mr. Gemayel and former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, who led the Sunni Muslim opposition to his candidacy last month.

In Bekfaya, Mr. Gemayel told the delegates he hoped to visit them in west Beirut as soon as possible. They in turn declared their support for him.

NATO war games start today

ESBJERG, Denmark (R) — Some 5,000 U.S. Marines take part in a massive amphibious assault exercise near this western Danish fishing port Monday as a mark of the increasing importance North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) strategists attach to the alliance's northern flank.

The U.S. Marines, with support from Dutch Marines, will land and manoeuvre under mock air cover from Harrier vertical take-off attack planes.

More than 160 ships and 250 aircraft from 10 countries of the NATO are taking part in the exercise in the North Sea, part of the alliance's annual autumn manoeuvres now under way throughout Western Europe.

The manoeuvres are designed to increase NATO readiness to respond to possible attack by

Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces.

Senior NATO officials say the Soviet Union poses an "increasing threat" to the West by the build-up of its northern fleet.

Some alliance officials also say NATO could lose a war with the Soviet Union if its fleet controlled both the Baltic and the waters off the western coast of Norway.

They say modern Soviet attack submarines could then range into the Atlantic Ocean and interrupt the vital shipping lanes which have to be kept open to bring reinforcements to Europe from the United States.

Senior NATO officials both here and at the alliance's headquarters in Brussels declined to give comparative NATO-Warsaw Pact figures for the Baltic and its approaches between Denmark and Norway, but said the balance was out in the West's favour.

'Arab recognition of Gemayel dependent on his future steps'

KUWAIT (R) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, was quoted Sunday as saying that Arab recognition of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel was dependent on his policies after he assumes power.

"We (the Arab states) have linked the recognition with steps Lebanon will take after the President-elect Bashir Gemayel takes over," Sheikh Jaber said in an interview published in Kuwaiti newspapers.

The emir was apparently referring to reports that Lebanon might sign a peace treaty with Israel after Mr. Gemayel takes over from President Elias Sarkis on Sept. 23, the papers said.

The emir was interviewed on his flight home from last week's Arab summit conference in Morocco

which adopted an Arab Middle East plan but failed to agree on Lebanon's call for withdrawal of Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli forces from the country.

The emir said Lebanon did not want renewal of the mandate of the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon or the return of Palestinian armed resistance to the country.

Saturday, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros expressed disappointment with the summit, saying it had ignored a Lebanese working paper.

The summit proposed negotiations between Lebanon and Syria on the withdrawal of the Syrians and linked the issue with an Israeli pullout from Lebanon. It made no mention of the Palestinians.

MIDDLE EAST

Shultz: U.S. provides crucial link to Mideast

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State Shultz says President Reagan is "fully committed" to his Middle East proposals, which are aimed at bringing "a lasting, effective and just peace" to the region.

In a statement to the House Foreign Affairs Committee Sept. 9, Shultz called the "positive, bipartisan support" in the U.S. Congress for the president's peace initiative "essential to the conduct of a vigorous and creative foreign policy."

During his testimony, Shultz made these other points:

-- with the successful evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from Beirut, the United States has turned its attention "to the next steps necessary for peace," which are the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the restoration of central authority in that country.

-- "of prime importance is the 'reinvigoration of the Camp David peace process designed to fairly resolve the underlying Arab-Israeli dispute.'"

-- the U.S. Marine contingent of the multinational force will begin withdrawing from Beirut Sept. 10.

-- the government of Lebanon is working "carefully but surely to reestablish authority over all parts of Beirut, with the Lebanese army and police increasingly assuming security responsibilities in the city."

-- for the second phase of U.S. diplomacy in Lebanon, the president is sending Ambassador Morris Draper to Beirut to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Following is the text of the Shultz statement:

Thank you for this opportunity to discuss with you recent developments in the Middle East. These developments are of immense importance. The positive, bipartisan support for President Reagan's peace initiative has been evident to us and is deeply appreciated. That support is essential to the conduct of a vigorous and creative foreign policy, and, accordingly, your willingness to meet with me on short notice is especially significant.

In recent weeks, the world's attention has focused on the Middle East, and particularly on our diplomatic efforts there to end the bloodshed, and to bring a deeper and lasting peace to the area. With the successful evacuation of the PLO from Beirut, we have turned our attention to next steps necessary for peace: The withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the restoration of central authority in that country; and, of prime importance, the reinvigoration of the Camp David peace process designed to fairly resolve the underlying Arab-Israeli dispute. Lebanon, of course, has suffered grievously over the last several months; let alone the last several years. Philip Habib's and Morris Draper's successful negotiation of the withdrawal of the PLO from Beirut can only be regarded as the first phase of our approach to the problem in Lebanon. As the president announced, the U.S. Marine contingent of the multinational force will begin withdrawing from Beirut tomorrow. The government of Lebanon, meanwhile, is working carefully but surely to reestablish authority over all parts of Beirut, with the Lebanese army and police increasingly assuming security responsibilities in the city.

Second phase

A second phase in our Lebanon diplomacy is now before us. As all of you know, the president is sending Ambassador Draper to Lebanon to begin the next phase of negotiations on withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. The

president has made it clear that he personally intends to stay fully engaged in efforts to bring about a strong, free, united and healthy Lebanon, sovereign throughout all its territories within internationally recognised borders. The withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Lebanon must be accompanied by the creation of conditions in southern Lebanon to preserve Israeli security. In the immediate future, we will seek a further stabilisation in the situation in Beirut. We must create an environment in Lebanon that will allow the newly elected Lebanese government -- free of outside pressure or imposed solutions to carry on with its task of national reconciliation. The desperate need for economic reconstruction can be well served through such reconciliation and the withdrawal of foreign forces.

The U.S. is a staunch friend of the Lebanese people and will be a good partner in Lebanon's courageous effort to rebuild its economy and to strengthen its national institutions. We will exercise our responsibility and duty to give every opportunity to the Lebanese themselves to recreate a united and pluralistic society behind strong leadership from their newly elected president. We also look forward to cooperating with appropriate international institutions in the effort to ameliorate the destruction caused by the long and most unfortunate fighting.

These efforts to rebuild Lebanon and strengthen its institutions can only be helped by progress in the overall search for a Middle East peace. The problems of Lebanon are distinct and must be addressed whenever possible separately from our Middle East peace initiative but both tasks must be carried on without delay. The president will therefore dispatch Ambassador Draper to Lebanon this weekend, while we also continue to work on the overall peace initiative.

The president's statement last week began a fresh start on the Arab-Israeli dispute. The fundamental problems involved are

of universal concern not just to the people of the region, but to the United States and other countries as well. The events of the last month have demonstrated once again that we Americans have a special responsibility in the efforts to bring peace to the area. No one else has the credibility -- and therefore the ability -- to provide the crucial link to all sides.

Detailed review

The president's Middle East peace initiative is based on an intensive and detailed review of the problem by the president and his advisors. We have discussed the issues in detail with members of this committee and others in the Congress, with former government officials, and many other knowledgeable people. The paramount conclusion of that review is that (1) it is time to address, forcefully and directly, the underlying Palestinian issues, and (2) genuine success depends upon broadening participation in the negotiations to include, as envisaged in the Camp David accords, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the representatives of the Palestinian people.

In taking this initiative, the president established two conditions -- we will remain firmly committed both to the principles of the Camp David accords and to the security of Israel. The Camp David framework has one key element that all other peace plans lack -- it has been successful: It produced the only treaty of peace between Israel and an Arab country, and the completion of the disengagement and return of the Sinai. Moreover, the Camp David framework has the necessary room for negotiations to fulfil the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to reach peace treaties between Israel and her neighbours. As President Carter said a week ago, the day after the president gave his speech, "There is absolutely nothing in the president's speech...nor in the information he sent to the Israelis which is contrary to either the letter or the spirit of Camp David. It is absolutely compatible with the Camp David agreement." Our initiative will give the provisions of Camp David their full meaning and a new dynamism.

This renewed dynamism for the Camp David negotiations will ensure Israeli security, and we emphatically will require the product of the negotiations to do so. As the president's speech noted, this country, this administration, and the president personally are committed to Israel's security. This same renewed dynamism also will provide appropriate regard to the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements." Camp David itself calls for the residents of the West Bank and Gaza and other Palestinians are agreed to participate in negotiating the two primary means of achieving those rights -- a five-year transitional period of

autonomous self-government, and final status after the five-year transitional period. By renewing the process, we seek to fulfil the hope of Camp David--Israel and her neighbours, Jordan, Egypt and the Palestinians engaged in fair, direct and successful negotiations on how they will all live together.

Resolution 242

The Camp David accords provide that these negotiated arrangements on final status must be "just, comprehensive... durable," and "based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in all their parts." Security Council Resolution 242 sets forth the two key principles:

(1) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied... (2) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace with secure and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of force." As it has often been summarised, peace for territory.

I think it's worthwhile, mister chairman, to go back and reread and refresh our memories on some of these things that have been agreed to, both in 242 and 338 and in the Camp David accords, because the language, when you read it, is very revealing.

We believe these principles apply on all fronts, but our position on the extent of withdrawal will be significantly influenced by the extent and nature of the peace and security arrangements being offered in return. Israel, Jordan, Egypt and the elected representatives of the West Bank and Gaza will negotiate the final boundaries, recognising Palestinian legitimate rights, and securing what Resolution 338 calls a "just and durable peace." We will support positions in those negotiations which we believe are fair. Those positions include:

Fair positions

1. Israeli sovereignty, Palestinian state: It is the president's belief that the Palestinian problem cannot be resolved through Israeli sovereignty or control over the West Bank and Gaza. Accordingly, we will not support such a solution. We will also not support the formation of a Palestinian state in those negotiations. There is no foundation of political support for such a solution and peace cannot be achieved by that route. The preference we will pursue in the final status negotiations is some form of association of the West Bank and Gaza with Jordan.

2. Self-determination: In the Middle East context, the term "self-determination" has been identified exclusively with the formation of a Palestinian state.

We will not support this definition of self-determination. We do believe that the Palestinians must take a leading role in determining their own future and fully support the provision in the Camp David agreement providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement in the final status negotiations.

3. Jerusalem: We will fully support the position that Jerusalem must be undivided and that its status must be determined through negotiations. We do not recognise unilateral acts with respect to final status issues.

4. Settlements: The status of Israeli settlements must be determined in the course of the final status negotiations. We will not support their continuation as extraterritorial outposts, but neither will we support efforts to deny Jews the opportunity to live in the West Bank and Gaza under the duly constituted governmental authority there, as Arabs live in Israel.

Negotiations on the final status of the area will not start until a self-governing authority for the territories is firmly in place. Negotiations about the transitional phase have been in progress for the last three years. In those negotiations we have consistently expressed our views to our negotiating partners, Israel and Egypt, as issues arose. Most recently, we informed our partners of how these separate expressions fit into the overall view of Palestinian self-government during a transitional period.

Transitional period

In our view, the objective of the transitional period is the peaceful and orderly transfer of authority from Israel to the Palestinian inhabitants, while ensuring that all necessary measures are taken to assure Israeli security.

We have emphasised that this period is a transitional status, not final, and that therefore the provisions relating to it should not prejudice the final status.

In light of those views, we have told our partners that we have supported and will continue to support:

-- the definition of full autonomy giving the Palestinian inhabitants real authority over themselves, the land, and its resources subject to fair safeguards on water.

-- the inclusion of economic, commercial, social and cultural ties between the West Bank, Gaza and Jordan.

-- participation by the Palestinian inhabitants of east Jerusalem in the election for the West Bank Gaza authority.

-- progressive Palestinian responsibility for internal security maintaining law and order, based on capability and performance.

Using those same standards, we have opposed and will continue to

oppose:

-- Dismantlement of existing settlements.

-- provisions which represent a threat to Israel's security.

As the president noted in his speech, we are attempting to reinvigorate the autonomy negotiations. That effort would be assisted to a great extent by a freeze of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, which was requested during the Camp David negotiations. Our concern is not with their legality or illegality, but with their effect on the peace process.

The president's initiative follows over three years of active negotiations, continuous discussions of the issues involved over the same period, and, most recently, two trips to the Middle East by the secretary of state this year, and additional trips by Ambassador Fairbanks and by others working on the negotiations. We have put these ideas in some detail to the Israelis and the key Arab states, including Jordan and Egypt. They are now examining the proposals. It would be surprising if they liked or disliked all of them. We have received reactions from some of our interlocutors. We are studying those reactions. We confidently expect to continue our discussions.

Mr. Chairman, after the president's speech, you were quoted as commending the president for having said "what must be said." Those words are most apt -- for we are articulating a reasonable basis for a negotiated compromise among the parties. We emphasise that any agreement must be based on the free give-and-take of the negotiating process. We do not guarantee to any party the outcome of the negotiations on any issue. The president has now stated publicly some U.S. positions on key issues. We now call for the parties contemplated by the Camp David agreement to join us in seeking peace.

In launching this initiative, the president determined that he would stay fully involved and fully committed to the principles he enunciated. We will be working hard over the next weeks in light of the new dynamic the initiative introduces to bring the peace process forward. I pledge to you that we will be exercising the creativity, the persistence, and the dogged determination to succeed which marked the successful effort in Beirut. I also emphasise to you that we recognise that our effort is to bring lasting, effective and just peace to this area. That goal can hardly be accomplished in a few short weeks. We ask you to stay with the president in this determination to sustain this effort and to look for the long term, just solution. We believe, deeply and purposefully, that peace can come between Arabs and Jews. No greater purpose can be placed before us all than a just and lasting peace.

— USIA

Life may be frustrating for the Palestinian fighters from Beirut

By Thomas Thomson
Reader

to Suweida, about 90 km south of the capital.

Behind barbed wire

DAMASCUS — Palestinian fighters from the siege of west Beirut, proclaimed heroes as they arrived in Syria vowing to carry on their struggle, may find life frustrating in one of the confrontation states with Israel.

Though Damascus has said it will give Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) guerrillas a free hand to continue the fight against Israel, it has set firm rules on how they will behave. Western diplomats said.

About 6,000 Palestinian fighters, half of them from the Syrian-led Palestine Liberation Army, arrived in Syria in a six-day shuttle by land and sea during the evacuation to eight countries which ended two weeks ago.

Crowds waving Palestinian and Syrian flags greeted the veterans of the 10-week siege as heroes and the fighters replied with long bursts of fire into the air from their assault rifles.

But diplomats said the PLO has been told it will be subject to Syrian discipline and the fighters will live in camps after being disarmed.

Syria, home for about 250,000 Palestinians, is already the official headquarters of the PLO and Damascus is the seat of the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile).

President Hafez Al Assad said recently fighters arriving in his country would be accommodated in "suitable places" and would be allowed to continue to work for their cause.

"Their weapons are their property and will remain so," he was quoted by the West German magazine Stern as saying. But diplomats said they believed the reality of life for the fighters is likely to be a little stricter.

"My understanding is that these people will be living in military camps mostly some distance from Damascus and will be disarmed," one senior diplomat said.

Under the U.S.-engineered evacuation plan, Palestinian fighters were allowed to leave Beirut carrying only light arms. The destination of the fighters had not been published, but diplomats said most were sent on arrival to camps near Adra, about 30 km north east of Damascus, and close

Eyewitnesses said rows of tents have been erected behind the barbed wire perimeter fences and Syrian security men stood guard at the gates.

Syria faced a dilemma over how to handle the fighters, diplomats added. As a hard-line confrontation state against any Middle East peace settlement until the Arabs reach a strategic balance with Israel, Syria should be supporting the guerrillas in their fight, diplomats said.

Syrian state-run media, for example, have urged Arab leaders to reject President Reagan's Middle East peace plan announced two weeks ago which called for Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

But the diplomats said Damascus was also concerned not to allow the guerrillas to launch attacks that might provoke Israeli retaliation against Syria.

Syria is eager to keep a strategic hold on the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon which controls the approaches to Damascus.

A senior Palestinian officer, Colonel Abu Raad, said last week that PLO forces would begin operations against Israel after a two-week holiday and refresher training, with assaults from the Bekaa valley and guerrilla raids behind Israeli lines.

Palestinian leaders have complained in the past of Syrian restrictions on launching guerrilla attacks against the Israeli-annexed Golan Heights and Israel has warned Damascus that raids from behind Syrian lines in Lebanon would bring retribution.

Syria originally refused to accept fighters from Beirut, saying it was their duty to stay in the city and fight. Diplomats said they thought Syria feared it would import the problems that faced Lebanon plus a legacy of bitterness from guerrillas who felt let down by lack of Arab support.

President Assad later offered to take in as many fighters as the PLO sent, saying it was a PLO decision to leave the city where Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas had fought side by side. The Syrians also left Beirut under the evacuation plan.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:35 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:35 Local Programme
19:15 Local Programme
19:25 Local Programme on Health
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Local Programme
22:10 Arabic Play
22:30 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy
21:10 Play of the Week
22:05 News in English
22:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Picnic Time
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 Evening Show
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 25 Years of Rock
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up. In Concert
19:00 News Summary
19:05 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 News Headlines
21:50 News Summary
22:00 Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsday 06:30 To Build a Fire
06:45 World 06:50 Paperback Choice
06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News
07:30 24 Hours, News Summary 07:30

Classical Pops 07:45 The Pops 08:00

08:30 Newsday 08:30 Off the Record
09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours
News Summary 09:30 Classical Performance
10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections
10:15 Pops 10:30 Anything Goes
11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 World News 11:20
11:30 World News 11:30 World News 11:40
11:45 World News 11:45 World News 11:50
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VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show
07:00 World News Roundup; Reports
07:30 World News Roundup; Reports
08:00 World News Roundup; Reports
08:30 World News Roundup; Reports
09:00 World News Roundup; Reports
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22:00 World News Roundup; Reports
22:30 World News Roundup; Reports
23:00 World News Roundup; Reports
23:30 World News Roundup; Reports
24:00 World News Roundup; Reports

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* The latest scientific reference books published in the United Kingdom, at the British Council.

* History of the French Cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

* Le Pape des Enragés (5:00 p.m.) Encyclopedie du Cinema (6:00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Gothic Institute 41992
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lwneideh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leam Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 130 p.m.
Leam Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphi Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lwneideh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hamein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 17751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shuqran, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:54 Fajr
05:19 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:53 Asr
15:48 'Asr
17:44 Maghrib
19:10 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:15 Cairo (EA)
05:25 Agaba (RJ)
05:30 Cairo (RJ)
05:40 Larnaca (RJ)
05:45 Damascus (RJ)
05:55 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:00 Jeddah (RJ)
06:05 Kuwait (RJ)
06:10 Moscow, Dubai (RJ)
06:20 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
06:30 Kuwait (RJ)
06:40 Cairo (RJ)
06:50 Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
06:55 Bangkok (RJ)
07:00 Cairo (EA)
07:10 New York, Vienna (RJ)
07:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
07:45 Bucharest (RJ)
08:00 Cairo (RJ)
08:05 Belgrade (RJ)
08:10 Budapest (RJ)
08:20 London (RJ)
08:30 Frankfurt (RJ)
08:40 Amsterdam (RJ)
08:50 Moscow (RJ)
09:00 Baghdad (RJ)
09:10 Cairo (RJ)
09:20 Cairo (EA)

DE

Randa Habib's CORNER

The value of life

ALL the passengers were looking at each other trying innocently to find reassuring looks on the faces of their neighbours.

The captain had just announced, for the second time, that the second engine of the plane was not functioning. A heavy silence prevailed, some passengers were looking out of the windows to see and try to understand why those "blasted engines" failed them.

Fear with me always expresses itself in a sort of paralysis; I stayed nailed to my seat, my throat was dry, my hands were moist and, paradoxically, happy images were running before my eyes.

I thought of my life, of what I had done, and I was filled with such a feeling of frustration because there were still so many things I wanted to do and say, and this feeling of unfulfilment then was hurting the most.

I told myself that if I made it through I would see things differently. What has always seemed essential, all of a sudden became unimportant. Those details that were pestering me did not matter anymore and were put to their right dimension of "petty details". I told myself that one should not look for happiness very far as it is almost always within easy reach.

The plane landed without problems and we were all sound and safe.

All the passengers looked at each other but this time differently — with relief. One could see sympathy on all the faces as they were now bound together in solidarity against the danger that they had faced.

One of the passengers while leaving the plane told me: "We care much more about life than we like to admit and when I think that people waste their lives in wars — what a waste."



Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (centre) meets in his office on Sunday with members of the fact finding committee which is currently visiting

Jordan to investigate Israeli violations of international law during the Lebanon war. (Petra photo)

Abu Odeh: Fez is a clear reply to Israeli allegations

AMMAN (Petra) — Acting Prime Minister, Acting Foreign Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh has declared that the Fez summit conference was a clear reply to Israel's allegations that it seeks peace and that it is the Arabs who are on the rejection side.

During his meeting on Monday with the international fact-finding committee investigating Israel's violation of international law during its invasion of Lebanon and occupation of Lebanese territory, Mr. Abu Odeh said that the Arabs, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), are working for a peaceful and just settlement securing peace for every state and people in the area.

Mr. Abu Odeh pointed out that Israel's declared and premeditated objective behind its

invasion of Lebanon was to install a Lebanese government willing to sign a peace treaty with Israel, to end armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon, and to force the Syrian peace-keeping forces out of Lebanon.

Mr. Abu Odeh also explained Israel's expansionist policy which is contained in two steps, the first to impose the fait accompli and the second to give legitimacy of this fait accompli. He said Israel has followed this policy even before it existed as a state through the institutions it had set up in 1948.

Israel is now applying the same policy in the West Bank and in Lebanon. In the West Bank, Israel is trying to gain legitimacy for the annexation of the territory through the agent organisations it has created, he said.

Mr. Abu Odeh said Israel's violation of international law, which began with the annexation of Jerusalem, the construction of settlements, and settling Israelis in the occupied territories has escalated to the point of even changing the name of the West Bank to Judea and Samaria, the application of the Israeli law on the settlements there, the violation of human rights in the occupied territories on all levels, including linking the right to work with political loyalty to the agent organisations set up by the occupation authorities.

Mr. Abu Odeh added that the only way to end Israel's violation of international law and human rights is to reach just and comprehensive peace capable of achieving for the Palestinian people their right to self-determination on their national soil.

Crown Prince briefs fact-finding committee on Israel's violations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at the Royal Court on Sunday morning the international fact-finding committee investigating Israel's violation of international law during its invasion of Lebanon.

Prince Hassan made a detailed explanation, supported by documents, on Israel's violation of international law in the occupied

Arab territories and its aggressive, inhuman practices against Arab residents.

Prince Hassan affirmed that stability and peace in the Middle East area can only be achieved through Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Prince Hassan called on the international community and bodies

to apply pressure on Israel to force it to recognise the legitimate rights of the Arab people and to withdraw from the occupied Arab areas, including Arab Jerusalem.

The committee, headed by Professor Richard Falk of Princeton University, is currently visiting Jordan as part of a tour of several states in the area to investigate Israel's violation of international law during its invasion of Lebanon.

Regent attends seminar on Arab-African cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, participated on Sunday in the Arab-African cooperation seminar organised by the Jordanian Centre for Information and Studies affiliated with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Dean of the Afro-Asian Studies Institute at Khartoum University in Sudan submitted a working

paper to the seminar discussing Arab-African cooperation in general. He said that the financial and technical assistance given by the Arab countries to the African states and the support by the African states of the Arab issues in the international organisations have helped consolidate this cooperation. He also expressed the hope that the rich Arab countries would participate in the development of African states which need assistance.

Professors from the University of California and Cairo University also addressed the seminar, focusing on the need for aid to the poor countries by the rich countries.

The seminar will continue discussion of the working papers on the prospects of Arab-African cooperation in the next two days.

NCC debates amendments to law

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will discuss in its session on Monday an amendment to the Medical Council Law 1982 which was referred to the NCC by the government.

The NCC will hear the government's reply to the inquiries and proposals submitted by a number of NCC members on several topics. The NCC will also discuss the decisions of the legal and followup committees on a number of draft laws referred to them by the NCC.

Tax assessors study new law

AMMAN (Petra) — Income Tax Department (ITD) Director General Abdullahi Nsour opened Saturday a course on the new income tax law which will come into force on Oct. 1, 1982.

Attending the course are 40 senior tax assessors, and heads of Income Tax departments in various governorates who will be oriented on methods of conducting assessment of citizens income in the light of the new income tax law. In a speech to the participants, Dr. Nsour said that the course is a basic part of the department's plan for implementing the provisions of the new law.

AOAS director-general leaves on 2-week tour

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) Director-General Abdallah Al Zu'bi is currently making a tour of Malaysia, Japan, and the United States. The tour will continue for two weeks.

An AOAS official said that the aim of Dr. Zu'bi's visit to Malaysia is to get acquainted with management techniques and the development plan there. In Tokyo he will participate in the meetings of the board of directors of the international federation of management schools and institutes and the roundtable

meeting of the international institute of administrative sciences devoted to discussing the problems of public enterprises and the relations between the specialised local and international organisations.

The aim of Dr. Zu'bi's visit to the United States is to discuss with World Bank officials and officials in charge of administrative development at the United Nations the possibility of strengthening cooperation with the AOAS, he said.

Dr. Zu'bi left Amman last Wednesday.

Talhouni cables King Hussein

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni has sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein expressing his pride and that of his colleagues in the House in King Hussein's leadership and effective role in making the Fez summit a success and in bringing Arab views closer for the sake of regaining Arab rights and lands.

Hassan condoles Kan'an family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, deputised on Sunday the director of his office to participate in the funeral procession of the late Abdul Mun'im Tawfiq Kan'an and to present his condolences to the Kan'an family.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Negotiating team leaves for Washington

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian delegation empowered to negotiate with the World Bank on the amount of the loan which the bank will give to Jordan to finance the Zarqa-Rusaifeh water and sewerage project left Amman for Washington on Saturday. National Planning Council (NPC) President Hanna Odeh is expected to arrive in Washington from Canada on Sunday to head the delegation which includes as members Assistant-Director of the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) Aref Baha'uddin and Boulos Kibayeh and Ahmad Khadair of the NPC.

Malhas meets Finnish ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas received at his office on Sunday Finland's Ambassador to Jordan V. Hietanen. During the meeting, they discussed ways of strengthening the cooperation existing between the two countries in the health field.

WSC forms emergency team

IRBID (Petra) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) in Irbid Governorate has formed an emergency team to repair the damage in the water network. The damage in the network has made water reaching houses in short supply.

120 telephone lines reach Mafrag

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Manual telephone switchboards were installed on Sunday in three villages in the district. The switchboards will provide the three villages with 120 telephone lines.

Azraq governor inspects shops

AZRAQ (Petra) — The Azraq District governor inspected on Sunday shops selling gas cylinders to ensure that they are abiding by the rules of public safety in their shops, particularly as regards fire-fighting.

Secretarial course concluded

JERASH (Petra) — Students of a secretarial and typing course held by the Department of Further Education and Community Services at the Yarmouk University for Jerash District girls, graduated on Sunday. University President Adnan Badran made a speech on the occasion at Jerash Community College pointing out the significance of such courses in raising the standard of efficiency of the girls employed at the public and private sectors. During the two-month course, the 28 participants from the various departments and institutions in Jerash District, received lectures and training on secretarial studies and typing.

FOR SALE

Indesit dishwasher, in excellent condition; plus other household items, including plants and glassware.

Contact Tel: 41721.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Flat consists of three bedrooms, living room, dining room, aluminium veranda, wall-to-wall carpet, bathroom, storeroom, separate central heating, hot water, new furniture plus colour television and video.

Location: Al Hussein Housing Estate
Call tel: 43232

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

In brand new building with first class finish and brand new furniture, very nicely furnished 2-bedroom apartments, each with separate boiler, modern well-equipped kitchen and black aluminium sliding windows with tinted glass.

Please contact tel: 25445 or 37845 - Amman.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of two bedrooms, salon, sitting room, dining room, veranda. Centrally heated.
Location: Shmeisani area, near Wadi Saqra Circle.
Call: Mr. S. Rihani, Tel. 51547 between 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

MALE SECRETARY WANTED

Turkish company seeks qualified person to work in their office in Saudi Arabia.

Applicants must be able to speak, read and write Arabic and English, with some experience in office work.

Please contact: Tel. 91937
between 8 a.m. - 15 p.m.

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Arab fund discusses financing road project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Meteorology official leaves for Hungary

AMMAN (Petra) — The Meteorological Department will take part in a scientific seminar on atmospheric pollution which will open in the Hungarian capital of Budapest on Sunday Sept. 12.

During the three-week seminar, participants will hear lectures on the subject of pollution and will do practical work on special pollution-measuring equipment.

A senior official from the Meteorological Department, Mr. Issa Hussein, left for Budapest Saturday to take part in the seminar.

in mid 1983.

The proposed road will be linked with the road currently under construction between Damascus and the Jordanian borders and will serve the joint free zone located on the Jordanian-Syrian borders.

A delegation of the fund toured on Saturday the proposed road between Zarqa, Mafrag up to the Syrian borders, which the fund will finance. It also inspected the maintenance programme in the Irbid District public works directorate which will be joined to the road project in order to secure traffic safety on the road after its construction.

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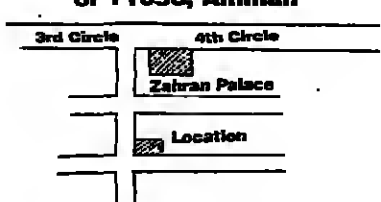
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The need is still urgent

THE PROBLEMS in education referred to the other day by Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal revolve around the difficulty of recruiting and keeping an adequate supply of qualified teachers and administrators. What applies to the education sector applies equally well to all other sectors of Jordanian life. To have identified the problem is in itself a refreshing indicator that the authorities responsible for such matters wish to deal with their root causes. It is easy for an outside observer to reflect upon the inadequate pay scale for public sector employees. But the problem is deeper than pay. The problem relates to how employees in the public sector perceive their role. Are they dedicated servants of the citizenry, or are they unmotivated bureaucrats delighted to have the security of a life-long government post and a retirement pension?

The question of pay, however valid, is not the entire matter. There are few civil services in the world where pay scales can compete with the private sector, and it would be suicidal for Jordan to try to compete only on the

basis of pay with the oil economies all around it. The key elements that we suggest should be addressed more diligently are those of accountability and merit. The two go together hand-in-hand, and should be studied on that basis.

The weak link in the Jordanian civil service is the absence of a strict system of accountability in which poor service is cause for punishment and good service is cause for promotion and material or moral reward. For whom does a Jordanian civil servant work? For his immediate supervisor? For his minister? For his country and king? For a concept of nationhood that is compelling in its motivation? These elements are sometimes unclear, to the public servant as well as to the public itself. The urgent need now — as the people in charge of education have reminded us — is for Jordan to address the problems caused by erratic application of the principles of accountability and merit in the public sector.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Decisions to be implemented

In the light of the positive results reached at the Fez summit, the Arab joint effort is taking a new and decisive turn at which the summit results should be put into practice.

It is only fair to say that the Jordanian clear conscience played an important role in creating a suitable climate and reaching solid results during the summit meetings.

After the summit closed, the realisation of its plans and decisions will definitely be the criterion for testing Arab commitment and will.

A genuine display of this will is more urgent now than ever before. Such a will renders it possible to fruitfully manipulate the positive reactions the Arab peace plan has met throughout the

world, and effectively confront the Israeli resistance to the peace efforts and the development of the peace process in the Middle East.

The only factor Israel on which relies its belief that the Arabs might make decisions, but they are never capable of putting them into practice. The time has come for us, Arabs, to prove wrong all such allegations and bring to life a subtle formula linking the decisions we make to an efficient mechanism for implementing them.

The Fez summit should be made into "a summit of Arab practicality". This is what the Arab masses have learned to regard as imperative for a presentable and effective approach to world realities.

Al Dustour: Post-Fez priorities

The question that now poses itself is: What after the Fez summit?

The Arab heads of state have met, discussed the issues on the summit agenda and issued their final communiqué and decisions. Nevertheless, a consistent evaluation of the summit outcome should be built on objective examination of Arab realities, as well as factors and conditions limiting Arab strength and ability.

Due preoccupation with a reasonable level of mutual understanding and solidarity, maintenance of communication channels and continued coordination are decisive factors for Arab ability to move fruitfully at the political level — a seemingly sole possibility at the present time.

The Israeli rejection of the Arab proposals demanding complete withdrawal from the occupied territories should be given sufficient consideration. Begin allegedly takes it for a partition

of Israel. Hence, an Arab static reality, incapable of positive confrontation, will only facilitate the Israeli annexation of the occupied territories, the proclamation of which will only be a formality. The highest price to be paid by those suffering under the grinding yoke of occupation.

The post-Fez era is the more difficult. Reliance on international legitimacy presupposes clarity and specification on our behalf when presenting our views. Every Arab perspective is liable to meet counter-perspectives and various proposals. Peace in the Middle East is more than an Arab concern. Its realisation is a regional and international demand and that involves the best part of the world public opinion.

In approaching these realities, it is not only making decisions that matters, but also the ways to implement them with full adherence to realistic and objective standards.

DE FACTONOMICS

Enhancing Afro-Arab cooperation

By T.A. Jaber

THE JORDAN CENTER for Studies and Information is hosting this week, September 11-14, 1982 a seminar on Afro-Arab cooperation with the participation of fourteen scholars from abroad and forty Jordanian intellectuals and policy-makers. Many issues will be discussed by the participants with some are not only relevant to Afro-Arab cooperation but would be of analytical use in any other regional grouping among the developing countries.

Thus, the seminar is scheduled to consider political relations and developments, economic cooperation, cultural interaction, alliances and conflicts, potential for regional development, and demographic aspects.

I look at this seminar with high interest not necessarily because of its immediate impact or priority but in the context of long-term prospects for regional cooperation as part of the south-south cooperation. Therefore, I would like to present some observations knowing that I do not have the benefit of writing after the seminar is concluded. However,

this may be an advantage in itself of being free from the influence of the seminar presentations and discussions.

Cooperation among developing countries, economic, technical and political, may take many forms ranging from peaceful coexistence and good neighbourly relations to complete unification. In economics, this may take five stages or phases, namely, free trade area, customs union, common market, economic union and complete economic integration.

A study of economic cooperation and integration experience of the Third World would reveal very interesting and relevant observations:

1. Regional groupings among most of the developing countries were stronger under colonialism than after political independence. The emergence of national states was given first priority over regional cooperation, a fact that led to disintegration, particularly in the 1970s.
2. Where the developing countries have copied the experience of the European Community in achieving economic integration and political coordination, they were surprised to see how little the impact of their integration was, particularly in trade.

3. The existence of a favourable political atmosphere was in all cases of regional groupings conducive to the success of such cooperation. However, the political setting in developing countries is usually characterised by instability and at best maximises the short-term objectives.

4. The process of developing is a dynamic one that embodies many social and economic changes that may create effects which contradict with a long-term commitment of regional cooperation and integration.

Accordingly, the approach has shifted from the old one of concluding an economic unity agreement which will be shattered later on when details are needed, into a more pragmatic one which is based on the following:

- a) The creation of joint economic ventures and institutions which will outline any political crisis among the cooperating countries for example, the transport and industrial joint companies between Jordan and Syria.
- b) Leaving the door open, to one degree or another, to the market forces to have their full effect on trade and/or the movement of the factors of production of labour and capital.
- c) Subscribing into regional institutions which can function, more or less, regardless of the strength of political relations.

To what extent are these points relevant to Afro-Arab cooperation?

Afro-Arab cooperation can get a fresh boost with the current emphasis upon south-south cooperation. The Arab countries have created special institutions to provide development loans, aid and technical assistance to African countries. Total contracted Arab loans to African countries are estimated at \$7 billion. In addition, some direct private investment was effected in African countries.

As I said in a previous article, Jordan can play a positive role in Afro-Arab cooperation. Our role should not be belittled due to the fact that we do not produce yet nor export oil. I suggested that we can offer training opportunities in our vocational training institutions, dispatch some experts in economic management, education, agriculture and other areas to the African countries, and participate in Arab missions to African countries to assess their needs.

In the long-term, the Red Sea region could be a base for Afro-Arab cooperation. In addition to expanding their trade, tourism, capital and labour flows, countries of this region could reach security arrangements that leave out any polarisation and conflict in such region.

Afro-Arab cooperation was deep in history, it is now being reconsidered, and its horizons extend far into the future. It thus has to be approached systematically and rationally.

The Middle East peace table takes shape

By Rami G. Khouri

If the recent initiative by United States President Ronald Reagan to focus on the need for a permanent and fair settlement of the Palestinian problem does not in itself win the confidence of all concerned, it should at least win a literary award. One has to read the speech of Mr. Reagan carefully, and several times over, to appreciate its subtle points, and the subtlety is very much linked to the language and the precise use of words.

The premise upon which Mr. Reagan and his foreign policy team appear to be working is two-fold: 1) that the ironclad American commitment to Israel "security" will give Israel the confidence to negotiate details of a lasting peace with Palestinians whose own commitment to peace will be established during the negotiating process; and 2) that the intended nature of the final arrangements that will determine the status of the Palestinian areas of the West Bank and Gaza should be sufficiently attractive to elicit Arab interest in discussing the matter further.

These elements are very closely reflected in the actual language of Mr. Reagan's proposals, and it is through an analysis of the language that one tends to dwell upon the weaknesses and shortcomings of the Reagan initiative. The important factor will be: To what extent do the weaknesses of the Reagan approach cancel out its positive elements? In the short run, it should not be necessary to make this calculation with the aim of reaching a final verdict for or against the Reagan move. It is not

a plan that has to be formally accepted or rejected. It is a series of American clarifications on central issues in the Palestine-Israeli conflict and the related conflict between Israel and existing Arab states. As much, it is a catalogue of positions that the United States will support or will not support in the course of future negotiations.

The fact that the Arab summit at Fez did not accept or reject the Reagan initiative, but acknowledged it and expressed its desire to know more about it, should be taken as a reciprocal, generally positive

approach and attitude. The American approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict remains fundamentally tilted in favour of Israeli statehood and security as the benchmarks against which new developments in the Palestinian arena have to be measured.

Mr. Reagan's speech referred 14 times to Israeli "security", while it talked of the Palestinians only in terms of "homelessness... a just solution to their claims... political aspirations... legitimate rights... just requirements... self-government... control of domestic authority... and autonomy."

These references to the Palestinians studiously omitted

the negotiating parties, and not by the third party Americans.

While this is true in technical terms, one is left with the feeling that we are still being asked to accept a process of national reconstruction for the Palestinians that is determined primarily by what is politically possible in the Washington-Tel Aviv axis. We are impressed by the ability of the American leadership to see its own shortcomings, as reflected in the inadequacy of Camp David, and take a major step forward to overcome those shortcomings. But we remain to be convinced that the United States has decided to apply the crucial principle of reciprocity in its attitude to the

negotiating parties, and not by the third party Americans. While this is true in technical terms, one is left with the feeling that we are still being asked to accept a process of national reconstruction for the Palestinians that is determined primarily by what is politically possible in the Washington-Tel Aviv axis. We are impressed by the ability of the American leadership to see its own shortcomings, as reflected in the inadequacy of Camp David, and take a major step forward to overcome those shortcomings. But we remain to be convinced that the United States has decided to apply the crucial principle of reciprocity in its attitude to the

The important thing in such a process is for both sides to reaffirm regularly their genuine desire for a peace that is agreed upon through a negotiating process based on the principle of reciprocity and equal treatment for all — the same principle that is so crucial in the United States as the basis of the legal system, the due process of law.

The Arab plan agreed upon at Fez talks of dual statehood for Palestine and for Israel, and security guarantees for all. The American approach, as quantified in the Reagan speech, mentions Israeli "security" 14 times while referring to the Palestinians only in terms of rights, claims, needs, requirements and aspirations. This stark imbalance will have to be righted before American-Arab contacts can lead to general agreement on the negotiating principles that will then have to be translated into an actual negotiation in which Arabs and Israelis sit down and talk peace. For the first time this century. As the shape of the table is agreed upon between the Arabs and the United States, the Israelis will be brought into the picture — if they are genuinely interested in talking peace.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Arah response to the Reagan initiative itself. Not to have rejected the Reagan initiative out of hand is in itself an indication of Arab political maturity.

Camp David once more?

Is the Arab hesitation about the Reagan initiative of the same nature and depth as the Arab objections to the Camp David framework accord for the West Bank and Gaza? Not exactly. Mr. Reagan's clarifications have blunted some Arab concerns about the vagueness of the Camp David framework. But the weaknesses of the Reagan approach reflect in part the same weaknesses of the Camp David accords, and these can be appreciated by a thorough reading of the Reagan speech.

The problem remains, as it has always been, one of app-

The American approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict remains fundamentally tilted in favour of Israeli statehood and security as the benchmarks against which new developments in the Palestinian arena have to be measured.

any mention of statehood, self-determination, independence or national political rights, an omission that the Americans will argue is somewhat offset by Mr. Reagan's clear statement that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza must be determined through negotiations. Therefore it is not ruled out that the Palestinians could have their own state one day in those areas, the Americans would say, and the Arabs should see the Reagan initiative as a series of American positions that does not, indeed, cannot, rule out the statehood that is demanded by the Palestinians. That can only be agreed upon or rejected by

Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The language of the Reagan speech last week is testimony both to the steps forward that the Americans have taken, and to the steps forward that they still need to take before they can be accepted in the Arab World as truly fair and impartial mediators.

A desire to talk

The Americans have indicated that they wish to talk, and the Arabs at Fez replied that they, too, wish to talk. One is reminded of the several months of negotiations that took place when Henry Kissinger and the North Vietnamese were arguing about the shape of the table over which they would negotiate a peace in Vietnam. Once the shape of the table was agreed upon, the substantive talks started. What is happening now, with the Reagan move and the Fez summit declaration, is that the Arabs and the Americans are negotiating the shape of the table.

Reagan is coming to grips with the Middle East issue

Editor's note: Following is an article by Jody Powell published recently in the Los Angeles Times. The writer is a former White House spokesman.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S speech on the Middle East two weeks ago was noteworthy, perhaps even praiseworthy, but not because what he said was particularly new. Opposition to settlements in the occupied territories and to Israeli annexation or permanent control of the West Bank has been the declared policy of all his predecessors since 1967.

Every president who was ever asked has been against an independent Palestinian state.

All have been committed to an "undivided Jerusalem," and the proposition that "its final status should be determined through negotiations" came directly from the Camp David accords.

Even the proposal for a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank "in association with Jordan" had been publicly endorsed by at least two of Reagan's predecessors.

The speech did not signal a change in the role of the United States from a "mediator" to a "full partner" — despite the excitement of some commentators who ought to know better. When the Camp David summit was announced in

August, 1978, it was also announced that the United States would be a "full partner" in the negotiations. When Jimmy Carter, Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat met four weeks later, the negotiating process consisted almost entirely of the presentation of American proposals, followed by weary shuttling between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations until agreement was finally reached.

Nor did the speech, in whole or in part, constitute a departure from or a violation of the Camp David agreement, despite the screams from Jerusalem. Understanding the Israeli reaction requires a word about what was done at Camp David and what Begin has tried to do since then.

In the past few years, the Israeli government has begun to insist that its interpretation of these creative ambiguities is the only legitimate interpretation. When others have dared to differ, Begin has been quick to accuse them of "abandoning Camp David" and to threaten not to fulfill agreements that he had made, such as the Sinai withdrawal.

Even more audacious has been the attempt to muzzle American presidents by claiming, in effect, that it is a "violation" to take public positions that were not included in the accords only if one accepts this absurd proposition can the president's proposal of a self-governing entity and association with Jordan be denounced as contrary to Camp David.

The same is true for the call for a freeze on settlements. Nothing in the Camp David accords commits any of the parties to any specific position on settlements. Begin's spear carriers in this country, who refer to the freeze proposal as "contrary to Camp David" and a "double-cross," might be surprised to learn that he made a private commitment to President Carter at Camp David to restrict settlements, but later withdrew it, saying that he could not get his cabinet to go along.

The idea that the president's proposals were made possible by the historic opportunity created by the invasion of Lebanon is almost as ridiculous. One might more accurately say that the speech was made necessary by that invasion and our ill-wristed reaction to it.

Still, the speech is noteworthy for two reasons:

Some of what was said is a departure not from the policies of previous administrations but from the positions of this administration. Specifically, the president's call for a freeze was his first endorsement of the long-standing American opposition to settlements. His proposal of a Palestinian entity on the West Bank reversed his earlier suggestion that the Palestinians look for their homeland on the East Bank (implying that it just might be all right for Israel to keep the West Bank). In general, the speech certainly seemed to indicate that the president no longer feels compelled to let our foreign policy be made in Jerusalem.

But the primary reason the speech is important is that it has a speech — a formal proposal, presented publicly. A public proposal puts your prestige on the line. It requires a public response, and if that response is negative you can't just walk away.

The president certainly understood all that, but he made the speech anyway. If that is a message from the speech — that the president is prepared to come to grips with the awesome, tiresome, frustrating complexities of the Middle East, and stay with it — then the occasion is indeed worth noting and praising. I'm inclined to think that it is.



By Lionel Martin
Reader

This time, the problem is Radio Marti

HAVANA — Cuba is preparing to enter a war of the airwaves with the United States if the U.S. government goes ahead with its plan to set up a Spanish-language radio station, Radio Marti, to beam radio programmes to the island.

Cuban President Fidel Castro has threatened to overwhelm the signals of the U.S. Radio Marti with his broadcasts. The newly created Voice of Cuba recently beamed powerful signals at the U.S. in a four-hour preview of the retaliation the Cubans have in mind.

The programming, on frequencies popular in the U.S., consisted of Cuban music interspersed by world news in English.

The U.S. idea of establishing Radio Marti, modelled on Radio Free Europe and designed to destabilise Cuba's revolutionary government with political broadcasts, was proposed by the Reagan administration last year.

although a Radio Marti finance bill has yet to gain Senate approval, the U.S. Navy is already constructing antennae for it in Florida. A Navy public relations

officer told the Miami Herald that two radio towers were already complete and the project should be finished by the end of the summer.

The U.S. proposal is to begin Spanish-language entertainment and news broadcasts on Radio Marti next year, including a Washington view of Cuba's political and economic policies.

Internal opposition

The idea of Radio Marti has aroused strong opposition from

the U.S. National Association of Broadcasters, who fear that Cuban retaliatory broadcasts will interfere with commercial broadcasting in southern and even northern states.

U.S. diplomats in Havana privately express the view that the hardline propaganda of Radio Marti would be counterproductive. They say the Voice of America, with its more objective technique, would more effectively achieve U.S. aims.

The New York Times last year

published what was said to be a confidential report to the U.S. State Department in which several U.S. diplomats in Havana scathingly denounced the Radio Marti plan.

Wayne Smith, the former head of the U.S. interests section in Havana who has just retired from the State Department, told a Senate committee that Radio Marti would backfire and believes, according to diplomatic sources in Havana, that the Reagan administration's policy towards Cuba

is provocative.

Cubans know it all

U.S. liberals are generally opposed to the radio plan, saying the \$7.5 million operation would only antagonise the Cuban government and tell Cuban citizens nothing they did not already know.

Conservative opposition has come from seafarers whose states have radio stations possibly sharing the Radio Marti frequency, which risk being swamped by broadcasts from Cuba.

In the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, liberal Democrat Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts likened the Radio Marti idea to a frustrated owner kicking a disobedient dog.

"For 22 years, the United States has tried to isolate Fidel Castro. You'd think after that many years of failure, we would try a different tactic," he said.

Radio Marti would be named after Jose Marti, Cuba's revered leader of the fight for independence against Spanish rule in

the 19th century. In a speech this year President Castro quoted from Jose Marti to prove the Cuban hero was decidedly against U.S. influence in Cuba.

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WORLD

Peking drops ex-chairman Hua from party politburo

PEKING (R) — The Chinese Communist Party dropped Hua Guofeng, its former chairman, from the ruling politburo at a high-level meeting Sunday, a government spokesman said.

He said the first meeting of a new central committee elected at the 12th party congress last week reappointed Hu Yaobang as general secretary, the party leader, and Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the party's powerful military affairs commission which controls the armed forces.

Ex-Chairman Hua, the chosen successor of the late chairman Mao Tse-tung, was replaced as party chairman by general secretary Hu Yaobang 14 months ago and was criticised for leftist mistakes.

But he remained nominally seventh in the hierarchy until Sunday. The spokesman said that apart from Mr. Hua's demotion, the standing committee of the politburo — the inner caucus which takes the major decisions — remained the same.

It now had six members instead

of seven.

In order of rank they are Hu Yaobang, 67, Marshal Ye Jianying, 85, Deng Xiaoping, 78, Premier Zhao Ziyang, 64, and Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, both 77, the spokesman said.

All except Mr. Hu had been vice-chairman until the congress but those posts were abolished last week under a new party constitution, in a move aimed at achieving a more collective leadership.

Mr. Hua, ironically at 61 the youngest member of the politburo standing committee, had also been a vice-chairman.

Sunday's meeting, the first plenary session of the new 210-member central committee, appointed a 25-member politburo with several new faces.

It also appointed a new secretariat, with nine full secretaries and two "alternate" secretaries slightly lower in rank.

Several older members of the former 12-man secretariat were promoted to the politburo.

Corruption still exists

PEKING (R) — China's Communist Party has indicated that its drive against official corruption has made little headway so far.

The hint came in a report by an official anti-corruption body called the party disciplinary commission, approved Saturday, stating it had worked hard and "won initial successes."

Diplomatic sources said this indicated China's leaders felt the commission had so far failed to make a great impact in fighting widespread corruption.

They said most officials exposed in the anti-corruption campaign, which started last year, held fairly junior posts, despite reports freely circulating among Chinese that some of the country's highest leaders are involved in graft.

The most senior figure accused of corruption in the official press was Deputy Commerce Minister Yang Yibang. He was forced to resign after he was found to have accepted bribes and to have shown poor judgement in petrochemical deals with a Hong Kong company.

UNRWA mobile clinic at refugee camp



The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) acted quickly to bring emergency relief and health services to tens of thousands of refugees uprooted

by the fighting in Lebanon. The photo shows an UNRWA mobile clinic making a roadside stop in Burj Al Shemali refugee camp, South Lebanon (UNRWA photo).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pope arrives at ex-guerrilla hideout

PADUA, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul arrived Sunday in this former urban guerrilla stronghold in northern Italy on a visit postponed from last year after the attempt on his life. Earlier this year, police freed U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier from a Red Brigades "People's prison" in Padua and Sunday the Pope blamed "a hedonistic consumer society" for leading young people away from human and spiritual values into terrorism.

Zia: 'Islam does not believe in majority rule'

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq said Sunday that Islam, which his military government wants to enforce in Pakistan, did not include a belief in majority rule. In a speech opening an art exhibition here, he said the Islamic concept of democracy was slightly different from the one prevailing in Western countries. Gen. Zia said things should be done according to people's wishes but if the majority wanted something against Islamic principles, then that was unacceptable.

11 U.S. nuclear protesters arrested

GROTON, Connecticut (R) — Eleven anti-nuclear protesters were arrested at a demonstration Saturday outside the shipyard where the U.S.S. Michigan, America's second Trident missile-firing submarine, was being commissioned. The 11 were among 250 protesters outside the gates of the General Dynamics plant, and were arrested when they broke through police lines in an attempt to block the shipyard.

'Dutch arms sales to Taiwan differ from America's'

PEKING (R) — China Sunday denied that it had used double standards in its treatment of the United States' and Dutch governments over weapons deliveries to Taiwan. A commentator in the official Beijing (Peking) Review said China's decision to downgrade relations with the Netherlands while maintaining ties with Washington "was based on the different circumstances of the two cases." "Simply put, the Netherlands arms sales were concluded in a context of no previous sales, whereas the U.S. has undertaken to reduce the sales from larger to smaller amounts, and finally stop the sales altogether."

34 killed in bus-train collision in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Thirty-two workers of an opposition regional party and two policemen taking them to jail were killed when a train crashed into their bus in the northern Indian state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Sunday. Police said 21 other people were seriously injured in the collision Saturday night at an unmanned railway crossing about 25 kilometres from the Sikh holy city of Amritsar. The workers, belonging to a faction of the Akali Dal Party were on way to jail after being arrested for defying a ban on demonstrations in the city.

British submarine ran aground on Argentine coast

LONDON (R) — A British submarine ran aground on the Argentine coast while on a secret sabotage mission during the two countries' conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the Sunday Telegraph newspaper said Sunday. The 2,200-ton submarine Onyx ran aground while pursuing the Argentine destroyer Hercules which it sighted after approaching the coast to land Special Air Services (SAS) troops for a sabotage raid on the Argentine air base of Rio Gallegos, it said. A British Ministry of Defence spokesman said the Onyx was damaged when it hit an uncharted rock, but did not elaborate.

'Irene H. Allen vs. the U.S.'

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — People in the little Mormon town of St. George, in southern Utah, would see the flash of an atomic explosion and wait for what they called the big red cloud to pass over them.

The cloud, which took several hours to drift across the red desert of Nevada from the atomic testing site 240 kilometres to the west, carried radioactive fall-out from the explosion, according to the town's inhabitants.

"We were the guinea pigs, unknowing and unwitting guinea pigs," said Irma Thomas, 75, who put aside her pottery five years ago to write to every official she could think of about the increasing number of cancer cases in her neighbourhood.

Monday, the U.S. government will defend itself in a courtroom here against claims by people who maintain they developed cancer because of the atomic tests and the relatives of people alleged to have died because of the tests.

The government is being sued for more than \$2 billion in damages.

More than 1,100 people have filed suits and many of the actions have been combined in a single case—Irene H. Allen et al versus the United States—to be heard in a U.S. federal courtroom.

The old atomic energy commission, which was absorbed into the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) in 1975, tested more than 80 atomic devices at the Nevada proving ground test site during the 1950s.

The suits have been filed by people who lived in the path of atomic test clouds, in Nevada, southern Utah and northern Arizona.

Mrs. Thomas said that within a radius of 300 metres of her home in St. George, she had counted 38 people who had died in the last few years of cancer, leukaemia, Hodgkin's disease and similar illnesses.

She has kept a commission pamphlet which contained a letter to the local people saying in part: "Some of you have been exposed to potential risk from flash, blast or fall-out. You have accepted the inconvenience or the risk without fuss, without alarm or without panic. Your cooperation has helped achieve an unusual record of safety."

Mrs. Thomas told of a wealthy man who wanted to buy St. George in the 1950s when it was a town of 4,500 people because the clicking of Geiger counters convinced him the people were living over a giant uranium deposit.

When the winds blew away the dust which had settled from the clouds there no reading at all on the Geiger counters, Mrs. Thomas said.

The case opens Sunday before Judge Bruce Jenkins with the U.S. government expected to first submit a motion asking that the suit be dismissed.

The government, represented by Henry Gill, a U.S. Justice Department lawyer, and a battery of other government lawyers, has already submitted that it is immune from the legal challenge.

Anti-mafia bill okayed in Italy

ROME (R) — A bill which for the first time in Italy's history outlawed association with the mafia cleared its last hurdle in parliament Saturday night when it was approved by a senate commission, parliamentary sources said.

But the bill, which will give investigators unprecedented powers to probe mafia sources of power and wealth, would not become law until the end of the month because of a constitutional technicality, the sources said.

The bill went through with the support of all parties except the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), which abstained, and the tiny Radical Party which opposed it. The murder in Sicily last week of anti-mafia police chief Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa speeded up dramatically the bill's passage through parliament.

'Apartheid has become worse'

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Five years after the death in detention of jailed black consciousness leader Steve Biko, the situation for blacks under apartheid in South Africa is far worse, Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu has said.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said in an interview with Reuters Saturday that after the outcry over Biko's death on Sept. 12, 1977, there was hope for "a very significant change in the situation in our country."

But, he added, "I would say that... the situation has gotten worse, far worse. I'm afraid that unless something happens quickly, we may be faced with Armageddon."

The churchman cited several signs that Pretoria is resisting peaceful change: This year's death of two jailed government opponents, extension of banning orders limiting the activities of black activists, and exclusion of the country's black majority from any political role in Prime Minister P.W. Botha's proposals for limited power-sharing with Asians and coloureds (mixed race people).

Sensational Australian murder trial opens today

SYDNEY (R) — Lindy Chamberlain, 34, goes on trial Monday on charges of murdering her nine-week-old daughter, climaxing a mystery which has gripped Australia for two years.

More than 60 journalists are in the north coast city of Darwin to cover the trial of Mrs. Chamberlain, who is seven months pregnant, and her husband Michael, a Seventh Day Adventist minister, who is accused of being an accessory after the fact.

The trial, which one newspaper has dubbed Australia's "trial of the century", follows two bizarre inquiries into the death of Azaria Chamberlain, who disappeared from her parents' camp at the tourist attraction of Ayers Rock in the central desert on the evening of Aug. 17, 1980.

The first concluded that a wild dog called a dingo had dragged her away from her parents' tent and killed her.

But the case was reopened following new forensic evidence and a second coroner ordered the Chamberlains to stand trial.

The baby's body was never found and much of the evidence about her death has come from her bloodstained jump suit, found outside a dingo lair six days after her disappearance.

The findings of the second inquiry were based mainly on technical forensic evidence on the jump suit and on bloodstains found in the family car. Many of the tests on the jump suit were done by British forensic scientist, Prof. James Cameron. Much of the trial is expected to centre on this forensic evidence.

The trial is scheduled to last more than six weeks and end just before Mrs. Chamberlain is due to give birth, early in November.

But it could go on much longer, according to legal sources.

Marcos' U.S. visit expected to enrage critics

MANILA (R) — The Philippines' durable strongman, President Ferdinand Marcos, starts a visit to the United States on Wednesday that will provoke a propaganda battle between the Manila administration and its critics.

With the former American colony firmly entrenched as one of the staunchest allies of the U.S. in Asia and with a welter of political, economic, military and social ties binding the two nations, the visit is unlikely to produce dramatic initiatives and Mr. Marcos can expect warmth from White House.

However, the Marcos administration and its vociferous critics on both sides of the Pacific are gearing themselves for a major war of words over such issues as human rights, alleged subversion and U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Dissident students, churchmen, workers and politicians announced plans for further protests at home, and in Washington Mar-

cos opponents said they would hold demonstrations wherever he went on only his second U.S. visit since coming to power 17 years ago.

At home, in what many have seen as directly related to the U.S. visit, Mr. Marcos — who was 65 Saturday — recently declared that conspirators planned a series of bombings, murders and strikes starting this month in a bid to bring down his government.

Substance and rhetoric combine over the one issue certain to figure in the talks between President Reagan and Mr. Marcos, the future of the U.S. bases — the Clark air force field north of Manila and the Subic Bay naval facilities to the west.

Both governments acknowledge that the two bases play a vital role in the global U.S. security network and underscore the entire breadth of relations between the two sides.

Mr. Marcos is also an ardent supporter of Mr. Reagan's heightened concern over growing Soviet military power and, with the Philippines scarcely able to defend itself in the event of war, the future of the U.S. bases is not in itself in doubt.

Difficult negotiations over amendments to a 1947 agreement on the bases eventually led to an accord in 1979, confirming Philippine sovereignty over the land on which they stand and set what the Philippines regards as "rent" for their use.

There has been considerable discussion over the level of the rent, or what the U.S. prefers to call aid and military assistance, amounting to \$500 million for the five years up to 1984.

For President Marcos' critics, the bases are the rotten core of a relationship which they say has been the main prop for his 17 years in power.

Leading Sri Lankan opposition political party gets big boost in presidential election run-up

By Dalton de Silva

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's main opposition group has received a big boost in the run-up to next month's presidential election after being plagued for the past year by dissection.

The elections commissioner has given official recognition to former Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), rejecting an application by a group of party rebels.

The SLFP was one of 12 recognised political parties until the disidents broke it up last year and requested to be officially regarded as the lawful party.

The commissioner's ruling will again enable SLFP to use in election campaigning the "hand" symbol, identified with the party since it was founded 31 years ago.

Soon after the commissioner's decision was announced, the disidents' leader, Maithripala Senanayake, announced he was pulling out of the October 20 presidential election in favour of a

SLFP nominee.

The rebels also returned to Mrs. Bandaranaike the keys to the party headquarters they had been occupying for the past nine months.

The SLFP central committee has picked one of its vice-presidents, Hector Koh-bekaduwa, for the presidential contest. His candidature is reported to have been endorsed by Mrs. Bandaranaike, who had been under pressure from a section in the party to nominate her son, Anura.

Mr. Kohbekaduwa, a former minister, is expected to provide the main challenge to President Junius Jayewardene, who is seeking re-election.

Mr. Jayewardene, whose six-year term was to end in February 1984, called the election prematurely to take advantage of the disarray in opposition ranks analysts said.

The major opposition parties decided nearly two months ago to field a common candidate in a bid

to defeat Mr. Jayewardene but have so far been unable to agree on anyone.

Among the seven candidates in the field are leaders of two Marxist groups, Colvin R. de Silva of the Trotskyite Party and Rohana Wijeweera of the People's Liberation Front.

Mr. Jayewardene's main rival would normally have been Mrs. Bandaranaike, prime minister for two terms from 1960 to 1965 and from 1970 to 1977.

But she is barred from running for the presidency.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was stripped of her civic rights for seven years and expelled from parliament in Oct. 1980 after a presidential commission found her guilty of abuse of power during her second term as prime minister.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, 66, who still enjoys considerable popularity in the country, has challenged Mr. Jayewardene to restore her civic rights and fight her in a straight contest for the presidency.

They should not use the attempted coup as an excuse because law and order was restored within a matter of three hours. What more security do they want?"

Kenya's Asians trace their presence in the country to the turn of the century, when British colonial rulers imported Indian labour to help build a railway to the riches of neighbouring Uganda from the Indian Ocean.

The Kenyan Asians have had a sense of apprehension since Ugandan dictator Idi Amin expelled his country's 70,000-strong Asian community in 1972 under an "economic war" aimed at returning Uganda's wealth to its African population.

Ironically the latest unease among Kenyan Asians coincides with the passing of a bill in Uganda last week setting out conditions under which expelled Asians can return to claim confiscated property and businesses.

Mr. Keen said: "If they want to

Asians in Kenya on their toes following abortive coup

By Andrew Hill
Reporter

NAIROBI — Thousands of nervous Asians are considering emigration from Kenya after being the main target of looting in last month's failed coup, diplomatic sources say.

Several embassies in Nairobi are handling emigration inquiries from the prosperous 80,000-strong Asian community at the rate of hundreds a week, the sources said, compared with only scores before the Aug. 1 rebellion.

An unconfirmed report in the Nairobi Times on Monday said the Central Bank was dealing with 3,500 foreign exchange applications from Indian nationals seeking to leave Kenya.

But the newspaper later quoted an assistant minister in the office of President Daniel arap Moi as saying there was no reason for Asians to panic.

Assistant Minister John Keen

said not one person in the official death toll of 159 from the August uprising was of Asian extraction, adding: "There is no place in the world that is 100 per cent safe."

Members of the Asian community say their feeling of vulnerability has increased since the insurrection, started by junior members of Kenya's air force and crushed by the army.

In the days after the coup attempt, rumours spread like wildfire through the tightly-knit Asian community that rebels had singled out Asian women to be raped.

One unconfirmed press report said 30 Asian women had been raped and several victims later killed themselves from shame.

But Mr. Keen was quoted as saying: "If Asian shops were looted, so were the African shops. If Asian women were raped, the number of African women raped was bigger."

"The only difference here is that while 159 Africans were lying dead in the mortuary there was

not one member of the Asian community killed."

"I see no reason therefore why they should panic, because Kenya has afforded and will continue to afford them a paradise of peace," he declared.

"Since they happened to have more shops in the city centre they suffered most because they became victims, not because of religion, background or creed."

\$120 million damage

President Moi has estimated damage caused by looting at 1.2 billion shillings (\$120 million), and the return of looted goods recovered by security forces is still going on.

Kenyan Asians control about 90 per cent of the country's retail trade, according to Western estimates, and the "wahindi" as they are known in Swahili are blamed by many of Kenya's 17 million Africans for periodic shortages and price rises.

Many traders say they lost their entire stock in the looting. Hi-fi equipment, radios, and televisions, all of which need special licences to be imported, were among the most highly-prized objects of plunder.

Third World diplomats say that Kenyan Asians began to feel nervous about their future at the start of this year when President Moi accused them of ruining the economy through smuggling and said that anyone caught would be deported.

"Instead of using their advanced knowledge in business to help Africans improve their profit margins, Asians in this country are ruining the economy by smuggling currency out and even hoarding essential goods," he said.

One diplomat said he thought the current state of emigration inquiries was "largely an insurance policy so that they have somewhere to go if things get worse."

Mr. Keen said: "If they want to

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ A1084
♦ KJ2
♦ A107
♦ AKJ

WEST **EAST**
♦ QJ2 ♦ Void
♦ 3 ♦ AQ10754
♦ K954 ♦ QJ6
♦ Q7654 ♦ 10932

SOUTH
♦ K97653
♦ 986
♦ 832
♦ 8

The hiding:
North East South West
2 NT Pass 3 ♦ Pass
4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Five of ♠.

Here's another chance for you to demonstrate your skill at handling the dummy. How would you play four spades after West leads a club?

North-South were using a 20-21 point two no trump opening bid. Nothing else about the auction was remarkable, and the final contract was excellent.

Take a bow if you elected to finesse the jack of clubs at trick one. That play cannot cost — if the jack loses, the two high clubs in dummy will take care of your two diamond losers, so you are just trading trick for trick in the minor suits. But when the

jack of clubs wins, what do you do next?

You can virtually claim your contract! Cash the ace-king of clubs for two diamond discards. Then cash the ace of diamonds and ruff a diamond in hand. Now lay down the king of spades. If both defenders follow, you are playing for an overtrick. When East shows out, however, you are not in the least dismayed. You lead a trump to the ace, ruff dummy's last diamond and now present West with his trump trick. West is in trouble. (Note that East would be in a similar predicament if it were he who started with three trumps.)

The only safe suit to lead is hearts. Declarer, simply covers any heart that West leads. East can win the trick as cheaply as he likes, but he is end played. If he leads a minor suit, you can ruff in one hand while discarding a heart from the other. If he leads a heart, he is giving dummy a heart trick. Either way, the defenders cannot make more than one trump trick and two hearts.

Observe that the contract cannot be defeated with any lead. If the defenders start with hearts, West can get a ruff but his trump trick vanishes. And if East shifts after winning the first heart, West is end played when the minor suits have been cleared and he is presented with his trump trick.